

**"The Nation's Quest."****BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.**

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.
Boston, June 18.—The fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill has passed, and with a scene of splendour and solemn grandeur which must ever be fresh in the recollections of the countless thousands who witnessed it. A more imposing scene has never been presented to an American eye, nor a more affecting one brought home to an American heart; and while patriotism has existence, our country a name, and the heroes of our glorious revolution a place in story, American bosoms will swell high with the recollection of this memorable day.

Contrary to the indications of the atmosphere on Thursday, the weather yesterday was very fine. The sun had cooled the air, and laid the dust. The sun rose in uncoloured majesty, and a richer and fresher green imparted additional beauty to the thick shrubbery of the city, and the romantic and undulating landscape of Charlestown, in the midst of which stands the hallowed height of Bunker Hill. The day was ushered in by a salute of 24 guns from the Navy Yard. And as orders had been given for an early formation of the procession, the whole town was soon alive by the universal stirring of its own population, the tens of thousands who had for three days been pouring into it from all directions, and the members of the numerous societies which were to form at places previously designated, to join in the grand procession.

The troops of the city, consisting of several regiments, were designated to form the escort, and paraded in the mall, and the civil procession formed in Park and Beacon streets, and at ten o'clock the whole moved off, passing through many of the principal streets to Charlestown, in well arranged order, the escort followed by the survivors of the battle of Bunker Hill, the members of the Monument Association, the Grand Lodge, General LAFAYETTE, and an immense multitude of societies, strangers and citizens.

The members of the several societies all wore their distinctive badges, and different badges were procured for the surviving soldiers of the battle of Bunker Hill, and those who had served elsewhere in the revolutionary army. Those who had served at Bunker Hill and elsewhere wore two badges. From the length of the procession, and the sinuous course of the streets, there was no opportunity afforded of viewing the whole of it at any one time. But by a signal agreed upon, and given on the arrival of the head of the procession at Charlestown Bridge, it was ascertained that the rear was then passing the Old South Meeting House, being a distance, following the streets through which it passed, of about one mile and a half, formed six and seven abreast. On ascending and passing round the height called Breed's Hill, which was in fact the site of the American redoubt, and the immediate scene of the bloody engagement on the 17th of June, 1775, a magnificent spectacle was presented to view, as the eye ranged the procession, and glanced upon the floating banners of the several societies, and the rich dresses of the various masqueraders, the burnished arms, the embroidered uniforms and nodding plumes of the officers and soldiers; and last, though not least, the thousands of well dressed females who filled every window and piazza of Charlestown. Indeed, the windows of every house in Boston fronting the streets through which the procession moved were filled with the ladies, and the streets thronged with people. Aside from the usual pomp of military and civic processions, the splendour of this was much increased by the clothing and emblems of the masonic fraternity, of whom there were from eighteen hundred to two thousand, arrayed in their various uniforms and jewels. The deep blue and purple sashes of the lower orders, the beautiful crimson ones of the companies of the Royal Arch Degree, and the rich black aprons and sashes of the Templars, ornamented with silver, combined to increase the splendor of the display and heighten the effect.

Arrived at the appointed place, the procession was formed into a hollow square, and the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the projected monument were performed in due and ample form, by the most worshipful grandmaster and officers of the Massachusetts grand lodge, presided by Gen. LAFAYETTE, and the President of the Monument Association, the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER. The moment those interesting ceremonies were completed, at a given signal the waltz rang with the loud buzzes of the assembled multitude; for it must be understood, that those who composed the procession, formidable as it was in length and numbers, formed but a small portion of the assemblage. There were, in all, more than sixty thousand freemen, gazing intently, and with throbbing bosoms, upon the solemn spectacle.

The procession then moved a few rods to the rear, on the side of the hill where the British troops landed to make the attack, where arrangements had been made for the delivery of the address of the President, and the religious exercises of the day, and where seats had been provided for the gentlemen composing the procession, and for a large number of ladies, forming a sort of semi-amphitheatre. On the lower side of this was erected a temple, ornamented with evergreens of various kinds, of festoons intertwined with a variety of flowers. Within this temple upon a platform, were seated the Governor, and other distinguished officers past and present, several distinguished guests from abroad, the leading committees, and those who were to take part in the exercises. On either side of this temple were wings, extending forward at an angle of about forty-five degrees, to the distance of two hundred feet, covered with sail-cloth, and provided with seats for the ladies. And I need not say they were all filled. The seats for those

who formed the procession were upwards of sixty, capable of holding two hooded persons each, and these were all filled; to that there was a seated audience, or rather there would have been, if all would have done as they should, of about fifteen thousand persons.

The exercises were commenced by a pious, fervent and patriotic prayer, by the Rev. Joseph Thaxter, chaplain of Col. Prescott's regiment, who was in the Battle of Bunker Hill. The following beautiful hymn, written for the occasion, by the Rev. John Pierpont, was then sung to the tune of Old Hundred.

O, is not this a holy spot!
'Tis the high place of Freedom's birth;
God of our fathers! is it not
The holiest spot of all the earth?

Quenched is thy flame on Bore's side:
The robber roams o'er Sinai now;
And those old men, thy seers, abide
No more on Zion's mournful brow.

But on this hill thou, Lord, hast dwelt,
Since round its head the war-cloud curled,
And wrapped our fathers, where they knelt,
In prayer and battle for a world,
Here sleeps their dust; 'tis holy ground:
And we the children of the brave,
From the four winds are gathered round,
To lay our offering on their grave.

Free as the winds around us blow,
Free as you waves below us spread,
We rear a pile, that long shall throw
Its shadow on their sacred bed.

But on their deeds no shade shall fall,
White o'er their couch the sun shall flame;
Thine ear was bowed to hear their call,
And thy right hand shall guard their fame.

The President of the association DANIEL WEBSTER, Esq. then rose and pronounced an address of more than an hour's length, a sketch of which I have no time to give, even if it were allowable for a reporter to lay his rude hands upon so splendid and polished a performance. He commenced with a rapid and glowing allusion to the three great epochs which distinguished the history of our country; its discovery, its settlement and its revolution; of which latter, one of the most splendid events was the action fought on the ground where were assembled. He noticed the cause which had brought us together: to erect a monument in commemoration of the gallant action of this day, fifty years since, and to manifest to succeeding generations, that we were not unmindful of the blessings which were purchased at the price of so much valuable blood. He then addressed with feeling eloquence the survivors of the battle, at the close paying a finished tribute to the memory of WARREN. He next addressed the survivors of the revolution, and spoke in person to the man, who, yet alive, has passed unscathed through the vicissitudes of a most appalling revolution, who all-gloriously rode out that tempest in which empires swung from their moorings, and who thrice, in his eventful life, has beheld a nation bending in lowly gratitude before him, and pouring out at his feet the universal tribute of heartfelt admiration.

These addresses took up rather more than half of the discourse. Mr. WEBSTER then proceeded to some of the reflections to which the occasion naturally led, particularly when considered in connexion with its effects on other nations. He delineated, with the discrimination of the statesman and the eloquence of the orator, the present political state of Europe, the bearings of the political question which is there at present agitated, and the controlling power which Providence has assigned to this country over the civilized world. He concluded by urging the high patriotism, the devoted love of country, to which these considerations naturally incited us. The address was delivered in clear and audible tones of voice, and with great effect notwithstanding the orator laboured under the fierce blaze of the sun pouring the whole time directly upon his uncovered head. The burst of applause often compelled him to pause, and the conclusion was followed by long and continued cheers.

The following hymn, by the Rev. James Flint, written for the occasion, was then sung to the tune of St. Martin's.

O glorious day! that saw the array
Of freemen in their night,
When here they stood, unmixed to blood,
Yet dared the unequal fight.

The sons are met to own the debt
Due to their fathers' fame;
And here they place the column's base
To bear their deathless name.

'Tis not that here the victor's cheer
Rings o'er the falling foe—
That earth has drunk of many a rank
The blood's gushing flow.

The pledge here given to earth and heaven,
Freemen to live or die—
This gives their fame its sacred claim
To immortality.

To God who willed a state to build,
Based on the rights of man,
Glory we give who this day live
To hail the accomplished plan.

A concluding address to the throne of grace, was offered by the Rev. James Walker, after which the following Ode was sung to the tune of "Ye Mariners of England."

Why hangs the sword unhoisted?
Why sleeps the weary gun,
And why your eagle fold his wing,
As if death's work were done?

it is, that on this sacred hill
Your gallant fathers bled,
And your shore
Never more
Shall bear the hostile tread;
Then treasure till life's latest hour
The memory of the dead.

They knew the hour of slavery
Brings ages of despair,
And they cast away the servile chain
For willing slaves to bear:
Too proud were they to bend the knee
'Till life's last power was fled;
Then they gave
To the grave
Both the young and the hoary head.
Oh! treasure till life's latest hour
The memory of the dead.

Oh! that those sons of glory
From every grave would start,
To welcome now the Nation's Friend,
The dear to every heart,
The Pilgrim to their sainted tomb
By high devotion led,
To declare
And to share
The honors of the dead;

To treasure till his life's last hour
The memory of the dead.
The day went down that evening
In glory and in tears;
But lasting honour crowns them now
Through all departing years:
And, now the star of glory burns
Where once those tears were shed,
Let us raise
Songs of praise
In memory of the dead.
And treasure till life's latest hour
The memory of the dead.

The hymns were sung with great solemnity and the effect increased by an excellent band. The rich swelling tones of Old Hundred, in particular, went to the heart, and thrilled every bosom.

The exercises of the battle ground having been concluded, the guests and those who had furnished themselves with tickets were formed into a procession, and moved to the summit of Bunker Hill to dine. And here a spectacle was presented which baffles description. An awning had been erected, provided with tables and seats for between four and five thousand persons. Four thousand and four hundred plates were set, and one one was unoccupied. The dinner was as good as could be expected, considering it was emphatically provided for an army. After the cloth was removed, the regular toasts were drunk, interspersed with music, and several odes written for the occasion, by gentlemen who have successfully wooed the tuneful nine.

"The 17th of June, 1775: The marble may moulder; but while a heart beats in an American bosom, there will be a tablet from which the record of that day's glory shall never be effaced."

This toast was followed by the following original ode, the chorus being repeated at the end of every verse:

Let Freedom's banner swell with patriot pride!
While Glory's iron heralds proclaim along the shore,

The day when Albion crimsoned Charles's tide
And Bunker shook beneath the battle's roar:
How majestic the spirit, that rode upon her thunder,

Whose bolts, indignant, broke oppressions' chains
Asunder;

When first our yeoman hand,
The bulwark of the land,
Lake monarch oaks, withstood
The dark contending flood,
And bought with blood a freeman's right, our heritage to be.

Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!
Our Genius gave the mandate, declaring we were free,
Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!
And Independence sent'd the high decree.

Arise! Arise! ye patriot spirits, rise!
And hail the glorious morn, when your star of freedom rose;

When Bunker hurled her lightnings, like the skies,
And poured a flaming torrent on her foes:
When our sires, our gallant sires, their dearest birthright shielded,

And wrote our Magna Charta in the sacred blood they yielded:
Whose monument shall stand
In Alpine glory, grand;
Where our mountain bird shall soar,
When around the gigantic roar,
Their lifted pile's gigantic strength, exultingly to see.

Should hostile legions darken round the land,
Your rock-encircled shore presuming to invade;

Thy towering temple, Liberty! would stand,
To blast thy fell oppressors with its shade;
In grandeur unrivalled thy pillared dome ascending,

Shall strengthen on, from age to age our fathers' fame extending;
While round their fides decay,
Exempt from ruin's sway,
Thy stately front, sublime,
Shall stand the proof of time,
And, midst its beating storms, secure unshaken ever be.

Arise! Arise! ye patriot spirits, rise!
Our jubilee of glory demands a nation's song!
Triumphal music wake, with glad surprise,
'Till echo every capricious strain prolong:
Let thy clarion of fame from shore to shore be sounded;

And lo! Peans ring, through heaven's high arch unbounded;
Let the trumpet proudly swell
Wake, wake the inspiring shell!
While the rosy cup gushes round,
With ruby nectar crowded,
And we drink to them who nursed with blood our drooping freedom tree!

"The Militia: What more than to pronounce the name of Bunker Hill, to proclaim its character to the world?"

"The Committee of Safety: The early guardians of our nation's rights; fearless as faithful in the execution of their trust."

"The Martyrs of Bunker Hill Battle: We inhale the air they breathed; we tread the ground they trod; we surround the altar where their lives were offered: We swear devotion to their cause."

ODE, BY THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT.
Tune, "Scots wha hae."

"Spread your banners to the sky!
Let the red cross dance on high!
Charge! their unflinching bird will fly
When our trumpets blow,
When they hear our lion roar,
From the ships and from the shore,
Then, my lads, ye'll see no more
Of your rebel foe!"

Stand, the ground's four own, my braves!
Will you give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
Hope ye mercy still?
What's the mercy despot's feel?
Hear in that battle peal!
Reed it on your bursting steel!
Ask it—ye who will.

Fear ye foes who kill for hire?
Will ye to your homes retire?
Look behind you they're on fire!
And, before you, see:
Who have done it! from the vale
On they come! and ye will quail!
Leaden ram and iron hail,
Let them welcome be.

In the God of battles trust!
Die we may and die we must:
But, O, where can dust to dust
Be reconciled so well,
As where heaven's dews shall shed
On the martyr's patriot's bed,
And the rocks shall raise their head,
Of his deeds to tell."

"Bunker Hill Monument: Its proud summit shall brighten with the morning's first beam, and the evening's last ray. It shall glow with a still richer and purer light in speaking their deeds who repose beneath it."

ODE.—BY DR. PENCIVAL.
When our patriot fathers met
In the dark and trying hour,
While the hand of Britain yet
Pressed us with its weight of power,
Still they dared to tell the foe,
They were never made for slaves,
Still they bade the nations know,
They were free as ocean's waves.

Yonder is the glorious hill,
Where their blood was nobly shed;
Never with a firmer will
Hearts of freemen beat and bled;
Shall the son forget his sire?
Not the admiring world shall see
High a pillared tomb aspire,
Like a tower of Liberty.

Now the arch of empire swells
Proud and daring, fixed and strong,
While the hand of ruin falls
Nations that have flourished long;
Latter the temple springs,
Telling on its front sublime,
How it scorns the rage of kings,
And the wasting tooth of time.

From its high and lifted brow,
See! it sends a waking light,
Where a word is slumbering now
In the shades of eastern night:
They shall feel the quickening fire
Rise and run to meet the day,
And their hearts shall never retire,
Till their chains are rent away.

None shall ever rashly dare
Lift his hand against this shrine,
While its pedestal shall bear
Names, so honored and divine,
High above the sacred band,
There in light undimmed set,
Like twin stars of glory, stand
WASHINGTON & LAFAYETTE.

The survivors of Bunker Hill battle: The gloom of that day may dwell on their recollection but in the brightness of this, they feel that they fought under the auspices of Heaven.

Lexington and Concord: There the earnest was given, that a people, resolved to be free, can never be enslaved.

The President of the United States.
The Governor of the Commonwealth.
The Continental Army: Whom victory could not elate; whom defeat could not depress; their cause, their country, their trust, their GOD.

The memory of Washington.
The Continental Congress: The embodied wisdom of the nation; which wrought the freedom of one hemisphere, and promulgated the principles which will emancipate the other.

The memory of Warren: Associated with this occasion, his name comes to us as the gentle rain from Heaven, refreshing the place beneath.

The orator of the day: A statesman and patriot

riot who knows no party but his country, who feels no impulse but her welfare.

The Grecian and Spanish Patriots: The voice that spoke from these heights has been re-echoed from the Andes, and heard along the shores of the Mores.

In a word, every thing conspired to render this one of the most interesting fetes we ever attended. The collection of so many survivors of this hard fought and glorious day, and of so many revolutionary heroes of other and equally hard fought fields, the recollection of the feelings of this moment fifty years ago the wonderful series of almost miracles which have since that time distinguished our country, and astonished the world, and the anticipation of the next fifty years to come, were sufficient to attract the attention of every man who had ever learned to think, and to fill the mind with all that was solemn, joyful, grateful, and patriotic.

BUNKERS HILL.

The fiftieth Anniversary of the memorable Battle of BUNKERS HILL, was celebrated on the 17th ult, when the corner stone of an Obelisk to commemorate that transaction, was, as greenish to previous notice laid.

As that event has excited much curiosity in the minds of the American people, we have this day given an account of the proceedings on that interesting occasion; and as an appendage to the account, we have also given the official reports of that important Battle, by the officers of both armies.

Copy of a Letter from the Honorable Lieutenant General GAGE, to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated, Boston June 25, 1775.

MY LORD.—I am to acquaint your Lordship of an action that happened on the 17th instant, between his Majesty's troops and a large body of the rebel forces.

An alarm was given at break of day on the 17th inst, by a firing from the Lively ship of war, and advice was soon afterwards received that the rebels had broke ground, and were raising a battery on the heights of the peninsula of Charlestown, against the town of Boston. They were plainly seen at work, and, in a few hours, a battery of six guns played upon their works. Preparations were instantly made for landing a body of men to drive them off, and ten companies of the grenadiers, ten of light infantry, with the 6th, 38th, 43rd, and 82d battalions, with a proportion of field artillery, under the command of Major General Howe, and Brigadier General Pigot, were embarked with great expedition, and landed on the peninsula without opposition under the protection of some ships of war, armed vessels, and boats, by whose fire the rebels were kept within their works.

The troops formed as soon as landed; the light infantry posted on the right, and the grenadiers upon their left. The 5th and 38th battalions drew up in the rear of those corps, and the 4th and 52d battalions made a third line. The rebels upon the heights were perceived to be in great force and strongly posted. A redoubt thrown up on the 16th, at night, with other works full of men, defended with cannon, and a large body posted in the houses in Charlestown, covered their right flank; and their centre and left were covered by a breast work, part of cannon proof, which reached from the left of the redoubt to the Mystic or Medford river.

This appearance of the rebels' strength and the large columns seen pouring in to their assistance, occasioned an application for the troops to be reinforced with some companies of light infantry and grenadiers, the 47th battalion, and the 1st battalion of Marines; the whole, which in conjunction, making a body something above 2000 men. These troops advanced, formed in two lines and the attack begun by a shrapnelade from our field pieces and howitzers, which lines advanced slowly, and frequently halting to give time for the artillery to fire. The light infantry was directed to force the left point of the breastwork, to take the rebel line in flank, and the grenadiers to attack in front, supported by the 5th and 42d battalions. These orders were executed with perseverance, and a heavy fire from the vast number of the rebels; and notwithstanding various impediments (where the troops could reach the works, and though the left under Brigadier General Pigot, who engaged also with the rebels at Charlestown, which at a critical moment was set on fire, the Brigadier pursued his point, and carried the result.

The rebels were then forced from other strong holds, and pursued till they were drove clear off the peninsula, leaving the pieces of cannon behind them.

The loss the rebels sustained must have been considerable, from the great numbers they carried off during the time of action, and buried in holes since discovered, exclusive of what they suffered by the shipping and boats: near one hundred were buried the day after, and thirty found wounded in the field, three of which are since dead.

I enclose your Lordship a return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's troops. This action has shown the superiority of the King's troops, who, under every disadvantage, attacked and defeated above three times their own number, strongly posted, and covered by breast works.

The conduct of Major General Howe was conspicuous on this occasion, and his example spirited the troops in which Maj. Gen. Clinton assisted who followed the reinforcement. And in justice to Brig. Gen. Pigot, I am to add, that the success of the day must, in a great measure, be attributed to his firmness and gallantry.

Lieut. Colonels Nesbit, Abercrombie, and Clarke; Majors Butler, Williams, Bruce, Spaulding, Snett, Mitchell, Pitcairne, and Short executed themselves remarkably; and the valor of

THO. CAGE.

N. B. Capt. Downes of the 5th regiment, & Lieut. Higgins, of the 52, died of their wounds on the 21st inst.

Could there be worse? That the word was given by the commander of the party to retreat! But it was he who, all the while, was half filled with Regulars and the Provincials had kept the enemy at bay some time, confronting *en face* the best troops of their numbers. The retreat of this little handful of brave men would have been absolutely fatal, but it just happened that the forming party of the enemy, which was to have come upon the back of the remnant, was checked by a party of the Provincials, who fought with the usual bravery, and kept them firmly in order, rather than the head; the engagement of these two parties was kept up with the usual vigor; and it must be acknowledged that this party of the regular troops evinced a courage worthy of better use; all their efforts, however, were insufficient to compel the Provincials to retreat, and their numbers being left but small, perceiving this was not the thing to give ground, but was in a great truth, they could be expected to do, who had no longer been under discipline, and many of whom never before saw an engagement.

1 PALMEE Per order

OHIO CANAL.

ORGANIC REMAINS.

Our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. Saml. W. Scudell, has disinterred from the low prairie country between Plaquemine and the Lakes, a number of remains of the mast giganteus. They evidently belong to some class of animals now no longer in existence; whether autochthonous or not we are unable to say. The great *Elephas mastodon* or American Mammoth, described by Dr. Mitchell is far inferior in size to these bones we have seen. From the enormous size of the anterior being collected, some quantity from the inferior series of the *quadrifid* bone, we are led to the conclusion that they are of mastine origin—but of what description?

From the Frankfort Argus.

In the first section of the *code*, imprisonment for debt is restored both against males and females, contrary to the declaration of the people's representatives in this state that it should be forever abolished. The Marshal is required to arrest the bodies of men and women, and deliver them to Kentucky jailers to be placed in close confinement unless they can give security to keep the bounds which is unauthorized by any existing law except

Our old code of appeals not only declared constitutional laws void, except when they might suit the creditor's interest or choice, but might reveal laws to fit their theory of obligation. It was last year predicted, that if it were tolerated we should soon see judges exercising direct legislation. Lo, the fulfilment of the prediction! The supreme court has decided, that themselves or any inferior courts, may legislate, and the court in Kentucky has legislated. We do not blame these judges for acting; because the decision of their superior made it necessary; but we should not much relish the whole of the code they have given us, even had it come from a legitimate source. We would not have found much fault with the repeal of *Ex parte* if it had been the last sale; but we protest against imprisonment for debt in any shape, and especially against imprisonment of females. To evade the payment of debts when one has the

THEIR GLAZETTE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1825.
EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

SLANDER ABROAD

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

The following letter from Col. Young Ewing, we consider a complete set off to the letters of Col. Bowman and Col. Shelby, which is so much relied on by the enemies to the law reorganizing the Court of Appeals.

HOPKINSVILLE, June 4, 1825.

In June 1792 a Court of Appeals was established and in operation for four years; and in November 1796, 1st. Littell, page 560, the legislature established a court of Appeals and repealed all of

The Unprecedented Demand.
A LIBRARY made for tickets in the 7th Class
 Grand Masonic Hall Lottery justifies the
 manager to say the drawing will
 POSITIVELY BE MADE NEXT MONTH
211

The novelty of the Scheme containing 25,000 prizes, more than Blanks, the certainty of two tickets (one odd and one even number) drawing at least one prize and Possibly THREE Prizes, the fact of all the prizes being floating from the opening of the sale until the drawing is completed, together with the unprecedented demand and originating from the popular advantage which the Scheme presents, induces the manager to suggest to the public that they venture the propriety of sending their orders.

On the 1st Day of Joy Tickets will be
THREE DOLLARS.
J. M. FINE, Manager.
June 16th 1925--24--16.

The United States Literary Gazette.

THIS work has been before the public only
year. During that time it has received a

larger subscription than any new paper, a publication within our knowledge. And the subscription is now constantly increasing. The design of the work was universally approved by those whose practical knowledge, at the state of our enlightened and "reading public," made them best qualified to judge both of its merits and of its probable success. It has succeeded. And the belief that we should "supply an existing demand," has been confirmed by its success. We shall, therefore, proceed to the execution of our design, with a firmness and confidence, which have received increased strength from assurances of support from gentlemen whose interest in the literature of our country has long been felt and acknowledged.

The strength and variety of talents in our country were never so great, nor so deeply and universally engaged in their favorite pursuits, as at the present time. Some few gifted minds are engaged to almost every department of human knowledge, with an energy and intensity, which cannot but result in honor to themselves, and in the glory of their country. The talents of our country are placed under circumstances, many of which are peculiar to our country. And it would be anomalously in the progress of the moral and intellectual condition of man, if these peculiar circumstances should not have their effect upon our literary and scientific productions. We have not yet equalled all the fine modes in the arts and sciences, which have been set before us by nations of antiquity, and under far different circumstances. But the intellectual energies of a young and thriving country cannot for ever be confined in imitation. We will find a more summary course to discover than to yield to others the privilege of making a model and deciding alone upon the merits of their imitation.

Where all the physical, moral, and intellectual powers of a country are developing themselves with such astonishing rapidity, it would be strange indeed, if the stronger and bolder nations should not break out into some new channels, and show forms and modifications peculiar to the circumstances by which they are influenced.

We mean to watch the efforts of native genius & talents, and render to them the honor they deserve. But we mean not to encourage a childish national vanity. We can afford to discriminate among our productions. And while we bear decided testimony to the merits of those which are worthy, we shall never shrink from our duty to administer reasonable and salutary reproof upon those which have nothing to recommend them but the perseverance of their authors in outstriking them upon the public.

We declare the subject of EDUCATION one of national importance. No nation can either obtain or preserve their freedom, without attention to it. The public morals—the public religion—and the public happiness—depend directly and essentially upon the means and efficiency of the public instruction. We believe this is one of the spheres, where human exertion may be applied with the most effect to accelerating the progress of improvement, which characterizes our age. We cannot stare, in few words, what we think has been done, and what remains to be done in this important department of human knowledge. But we shall discuss some of its leading principles as they present themselves, and shall give such intelligence upon subjects connected with it, as we think will be useful and interesting to the public. The plan of our work is adapted to the state of society in which we live, and it has received the sanction and approbation of the public. We trust it will be extended in a manner to be interesting and useful to this, and at the same time honorable to our Institution. These are the only conditions on which we shall persevere, and the only ground on which we expect

In changing the form of our work, several improvements have been made, which deserve notice. At the suggestion and in compliance with the wishes of many of our friends, we have provided Reviews in a larger and a fairer proportion, and have excluded advertisements altogether. By this arrangement there may be some reduction in the quantity of matter, but the convenience to the reader will, we apprehend, afford an ample equivalent.

The work will be published on the 1st and fifteenth day of every month. Each number will contain 34 pages octavo. It will be printed with new types on paper of a very good quality, and each number stored up in a handsome cover, containing a large and able contents. It will be sent gratis to subscribers on the day of publication, by the mail of that day, or in any other way, they may prefer. It will be forwarded to any part of the United States to new subscribers, upon the receipt of one year's subscription.

Published by CHAMBERLAIN, HILLARD, & Co. for the Proprietors. All communications in any way relating to the United States Literary Gazette, are to be hereafter directed to ASHES & CARTER, New York.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
Was received June 1925.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of 15,000 rounds of .30-06 caliber Remington-Union Metallic Cartridge Company ammunition, to be delivered at Fort Belvoir, near Scottsbluff, Nebraska.
 Six thousand 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at New Orleans.
 The Balls are to be cast in iron molds, and to be delivered on or before the first day of October, 1925. They will be inspected at the manufacturers' works at the expense of the United States; but they are to be delivered at the places mentioned, at the cost and risk of the contractor.
 The Proposals should be made separately for each parcel, and should state the price per pound.
 Persons desiring to offer proposals will be furnished, on application with the drawings of the balls, and the regulations for inspecting them.
GEO. BOMFORD Brewt Col.
 Ordnance Service.
 Printers of the laws of the United States are desired to publish the foregoing once a week, and to transmit to this Department, with their accounts, one of the papers containing the advertisement.
 June 17, 1855-245w



POETRY.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Composed by Mrs. C. C. on the death of her Mother.

Here lies entombed with parent earth,
The venerable form who gave me birth:
Here a disturbed she rests in peace,
Free from all care till time shall cease.

Departed with thy virtues long we mourn
In fond remembrance of thy peaceful urn,
Whilst thou art mouldering in the dust,
We'll learn from thee in whom to trust.

Bloom beautiful rose of earth that loved form,
Death's unrelenting hand hath torn,
From kindred ties thy spirit fled,
Her peaceful body's numbered with the dead.

Oh hallowed spot thou must be ever dear,
Thy silent tenant long shall claim a tear,
But tho' her body moulders in the tomb,
Her soul shall flourish in immortal bloom.

THE POWERS OF WHISKEY.

Let others sing of castles storm'd,
And mighty heroes slain;
I sing what whiskey has perform'd,
And can perform again.

The essence of this liquid fire,
Experiences thousand years,
Gives rest in beds of filth and mire,
Soft as on beds of down.

Sometimes a single draught we see,
Drives sorrow from the heart,
And gives the system energy,
Beyond the doctor's art.

Is not every care by envious draught,
Put every care to flight;
Rob conscience of its robbing shaft,
And kill reflection quite.

It long and freely used it shows
What wonders it can do;
I've seen it turn a milk white nose,
Almost a Prussian blue.

Its magic makes the poor man rich;
A noble of the slaves;
It lays the fiercer in the ditch,
And makes the coward brave.

It gives the gravelling fancy wing,
Makes, pride politely nod;
It makes the peasant seem a king—
The king a denig'd.

It banishes deformity—
Gives vice itself a grace;
Re-animates the languid eye,
And smooths the wrinkled face.

It changes order to misrule—
Makes the loquacious mute;
It makes the witty man a fool—
The fool a busy one.

And if a grave be found at all,
For him who loves this slave,
It does no uncertain deed to fall,
On that grave's grave.

ENTERTAINMENT.

AT THE CROSS KEYS,
A la carte Lexington.

By Nathaniel M. Simpson;

Where we see accommodations both for Man and Horse
We may be had, or the best the country affords, and
at a most trifling

2 or 3 HACKS
Are constantly kept for the
accommodation of those who
wish to hire.

\$10 REWARD!!!

Strayed or stolen, on Friday night,
the 24th May, from Pusey's pasture
a Dark Serrel Horse.

4 years old, fifteen hands high, long
legs, white tail, the only marks perceptible
his right hind leg of white above the knee on the hip
a very small white spot—show below. I will give the
above reward if taken out of this county and delivered to
me in the place, or five dollars if taken in the county
and all ready expenses.

JOHN CARTY, Sen.

Lex. June 23, 1825.—25—3t

Lancasterian Seminary.

THE UNDERSIGNED being associated
in the education of youth do
publicly promise to those who may
wish to patronize their institution,
to devote their best efforts to the
press and improvement of their
pupils in moral and literary attainments.

Classical and Scientific
DEPARTMENT.

Under the charge of Mr. W. H. WARR
TERMS OF TUITION in his department are as follows.

Classical Course, 10 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks.
Scientific Course, 10 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks.
English Grammar, Arithmetic and Modern Geography
Seven dollars and fifty cents per quarter of twelve
weeks.

The Lancasterian School
will be made the same regulations as heretofore,
with the exception of a change of session from
five months to twelve weeks. The terms of tuition
will therefore be five dollars per quarter of twelve
weeks, including the lessons in science, penmanship,
and all other things furnished in this institution.
No tuition to be paid in advance.

WM. DICKINSON.

CHARLES D'HARA.

June 22, 1825.—25—1t

\$100 REWARD IN CURRENCY
WILL be given to the person who will give
satisfactory information as to enable us to pro-
secute to conviction, the person or persons who
having entered the Shop of the undersigned on the
morning of the 11th inst. did take there from the
sum of—Fifty dollars in silver, U. S. paper, Com-
monwealth paper and other articles.

JOHN TAYLOR & SON.

Lexington, May 23 1825.—25—1t

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,
MAIN STREET.

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and
extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware re-
fined with care, expressly for the market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns,
do. do. Tea do. do. do.
Plates Twiflers & Muffins,
do. Oval Dishes,
do. Covered do. very handsome,
do. Soup Tureens
do. Sauce do.
do. Bakers and Nappies,
do. Mugs and Pitchers,
do. Bowls, Basins and Ewers,
do. Teapots, sugar and Creams,
do. Coffee Bowls and Saucers,
do. Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c.
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome,
do. Rameled edged and G. C. ware of every descrip-
tion which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very
small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19—1t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Lexington Public Ad-
vertiser, or for Advertisements published in that
paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle
their respective balances, either by payment of the
money or giving a note. Those who do not comply
with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19—1t.

WANTED.

A GARDNER for the BOTANIC GARDEN, he
must be sober, trusty and skillful. Apply to the
Printer.

ALSO—
An undertaker to quarry Stone—and 100 cedar or
Locust posts 9 or 10 feet long. Apply as above
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19—1t.

HONEY.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale at his
Drug & Apothecary Store No. 3, Cleaveland,
a large quantity of strained Honey by the keg or
pound.

JAMES GRAVES.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19—1t.

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen,
well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and
who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825.—12—1t.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just imported from
Philadelphia, and is now
opening at his Store on
Main Street, in Lexing-
ton, opposite the Court
House, a choice assortment of

GOODS.

Selected with great care by himself:

Among which are the following Articles, viz:
Some fine BROAD CLOTHS and Cassimeres, ass'd
Fur and Seal Skins, Funnels and Bells, assorted.
Figured and Plain Blankets do
Denmark Satins and Silk Stripes do
Irish and Russia Sheetings do
Table and Russia Dispers do
Irish Linen and Brown Holland do
Linen and Cotton Drillings do
Furniture Calicoes, and Ginghams do
Wide and narrow Fancy Calicoes do
Cotton and Linen Cambricks do
Lawn and Cotton Handkerchiefs do
Jacquet and Mad Mad Musts do
Fur and Seal Skins do
Cotton Fringe and Cape Robes do
Cape and Cotton Handkerchiefs do
Irish Linen and Cape Robes do
Pink Muslin, Robes & White do. with coloured
borders

Flan and Figured Silks do
Figured Silk and Gause Handkerchiefs do
Bandana and Black Silk do
Silk, Cotton and Worst-d Hose do
Silk and Beaver Gloves do
Na Keen, Silk, Tail and Buttons do
Ribbons, Tapes, Lace and Edgings do
Tortoise Tucking and Side Combs do
Wide and narrow Domestic Plaid do
Domestic Creasins, Plaid and Bed Ticking ass'd.
Furniture and Domestic Checks do
Brown and Blue Cotton Sheetings do
Fine Sea Island and common Cotton Shirtings do
Silk Meiselles and Valencia Vesting ass'd
Dress Cloths, from No. 1 to 7 warranted
do. if Morocco and Leather Shoes ass'd

Best Madeira and London particular
WINE

Best 4th Proof FRENCH BRANDY.
Best IMPERIAL
GUN POWDER and
YOUNG LYNON
LEADS

LOAF SUGAR, COFFEE
AND CHOCOLATE

Spices, Pepper, Cloves and Mace
Nutmegs, China and Mustard
Best Bengal Indigo and Patent Blacking
Saddles, Copper and Alum
Queens, China and Glass Ware, assorted
Window Glass and Cut Nails
Spades and Shovels
Cradling and Grass SCYTHES

And a general assortment of
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These GOODS being sold in very low, and with
such great care, that all who may want to purchase
will find it their interest to call.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington June 9, 1825.—23—1t

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Campbell Circuit, Sci.

April Term, 18 5.

Frederick Klette, complainant,
against

Elis P. Smith and others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the
defendant E. P. Smith is no inhabitant of this Com-
monwealth, and having failed to enter his appear-
ance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court,
on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is
therefore, ordered, that unless the said Defendant E.
P. Smith do appear here, on or before the first day
of the next July term of this court and answer the Com-
plainant's bill, the same as to him will be taken for con-
fessed. And it is further ordered that a copy of this
order be inserted in some daily authorized newspaper
published in this Commonwealth for two months suc-
cessively.

A copy, test,

JAMES TAYLOR, c. etc. c.

June 9, 1825.—23 9w

HEMP WANTED

Hemp highest price will be given for merchantable
Hemp by J. M. Pike, or Lockery and McQuatt.

Lex. Sep. 23, 1825.—23—u

Botanic Garden.

PROPOSALS will be received for the following Work

To grub and plough about 7 acres of ground
to pave about 1/2 square yards with flat stones.
To lay out four (4) acres of a stone fence.
To put up a Board fence 7 feet high, and about part
the ground.

To Cart Tan bark and other objects by the day or
the load.

To procure and plant One Thousand young trees,
Shrubs and Vines, from the woods.

Apply to the Superintendent C. S. Rafinesque by let-
ters left at Capt. Pike's or Thomas Smith's.

N. B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instal-
ments due on their shares to the Treasurer of the com-
pany.

Feb. 3 1825.—5—1t.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his
T. SMITH SHOP to the Corner
of Upper Street, between the Epis-
copal and Methodist Churches, where
he carries on the

WHITESMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steel-
yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all
sorts of Machinery, Hearth Stoves almost always on
hand for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and
assures them and the public that no pains shall be
spared to make them well satisfied both in quality &
price of the work done at his shop.

For Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith
Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDDMAN.

N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn
the trade.

Feb. 10, 1825.—6—1t.

SLAVES FOR SALE.

A N excellent COOK and WASHER, ped between
40 and 50 years. Also a boy 16 years of age,
who is acquainted with quilting in a bagging factory.

For sale of the Printer.
Lexington, April 14, 1825.—13—1t

La Motte's COUGH DROP.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consump-
tions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infal-
lible, and a rival to all others, but as possess-
ing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present pre-
valing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to
consumption. A timely use of these drops may be
considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza,
Whooping Cough, Pain in the Spleen, Difficulty
of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is
singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the
directions accompanying each bottle is neces-
sary.

The following certificates from respectable gen-
tlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to
show that this composition is one which enlighten-
ed men are disposed to regard as efficacious and
worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Cro-
by's improvement upon

La Motte's Cough Drops,

we have no hesitation in recommending it to the
public, as being well adapted to those cases of
disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's Jonathan Durr, dated Albany, Dec. 4,
1824: James Post, of White-Creek, Feb-
ruary, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and
John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th,
1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th,
1825

Mr. J. Crosby—I am pleased with this oppor-
tunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in
commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For
ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary
complaint, my cough was severe my appetite weak
and my strength failing. I used many popular
medicines, but only found temporary relief, until
by a continued use of your valuable drops, I
have been blessed with such perfect health as to
render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th, 1825.

Prepared by J. CROSBY, sole proprietor,
Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be ad-
dressed in his own hand writing to each bill of direc-
tions. Be particular that each bottle is encloped
in a paper or check label, which is struck on
the same bill with the directions.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON
Pittsburgh—J. CRAMER, Wheeling—P.
M. WEDDELL, Druggist, Cleveland—
PRATT and MEACH, Druggists Buffalo—O &
S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOOD-
WIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A.
FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS
and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Loui-
sville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Win-
chester Ky and at the

DRUG STORE

OF JAMES GRAVES,

Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 15 doses; Price One Dollar
single; nine Dollars per doz.

May 25th 1825.—1 year.

Book BINDING.

ALEX. R. DRENNAN & SONS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they carry
on the above business opposite the lower market house,
Lexington. Any commissions they may be favoured
with, shall be punctually attended to.

N. B. Still the same place

Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and
various colours

Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the
Colours renewed.—6—1t

Lexington, Feb. 10, 1825.—6—1t

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant
assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS
& CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bel-
ling 100 lbs. Light Brown Bonnets—Olive Oil in
cans for Machinery, &c. His good will be disposed
of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell as he can offer in
ductions.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825.—15—1t

P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg,
on the Union Mills, for sale.

J. T.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here.

Garden Seeds.

The last year's growth, For Sale by the Subscri-
ber,—also

Patent Polish Shoe Blacking.

Suitable for ladies as well as gentlemen's shoes: is
a preservative to the leather, and gives a beautiful
polish, at 25 cents currency a single box, and 25
per cent deduction, wholesale. For the conve-
nience of families, it will be sold at 50 cents per
pound, without tin boxes. He has like wise for sale,
cold pressed

Castor Oil, Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c.

JOHN STICKNEY,

near the Ky. Bank.

Lexington, Feb. 8.—6—1t

JOHN M. HEWETT, TRUSS MAKER.

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on
hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:
The common Steel, with & without the jacket wheel,
The newly invented and much approved double-
headed steel,
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and
Trusses for children of all ages.

Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Cat skin, and
Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without
springs, and with private pockets.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to re-
lieve pains in the breast,
Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers.
Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.
Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18—1t

FOR SALE

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frank-
fort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the bal-
lance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house
and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette
county, and an indisputable title. The above land
belonging to the property of William L. McConnell dec'd,
and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the
heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of
the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be
made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824.—14—1t.

WHISKEY

WHISKEY of a SUPERIOR

QUALITY for sale by the

BARREL

DAVID MEGOWAN

upper end of the market house.

LEXINGTON MAY 10th 1824.—20—1t

FOR SALE

A SMALL FARM OF

30 ACRES

In the immediate neighborhood

of Lexington.

It is on a comfortable building for two

families if necessary—good water—meadows &
orchards,—under good fence—ampleness of wood
land. Terms can be made very favourable.

Apply to CHARLES WILKINS.

or Col. JAMES KROETTER

Pro. 100

MOROCCO

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public
that he has commenced the above business in
Lexington on Main Street, and from a long experi-
ence in one of the principal cities in Europe, and
the United States also he flatters himself he will
produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union
suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers
Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty
per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the
Western Country to give a preference to their own
manufacture

N. B. A constant supply of hatters' WOOL on
hand.

PATRICK GEHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825.—2—1t

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

WILL practice Law in the Circuit and County Court
of Fayette, and in the Circuit Courts of Bourbon
and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will re-
ceive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex. Dec. 10, 1824.—25—1t.

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURTS

Lexington, April 6 1824.—15—1t.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN W. TIBBATTS & J. O. HARRISON.</